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GRAMMATICAL NOTICES
OF THE
BURMESE LANGUAGE:

BY A. JUDSON.



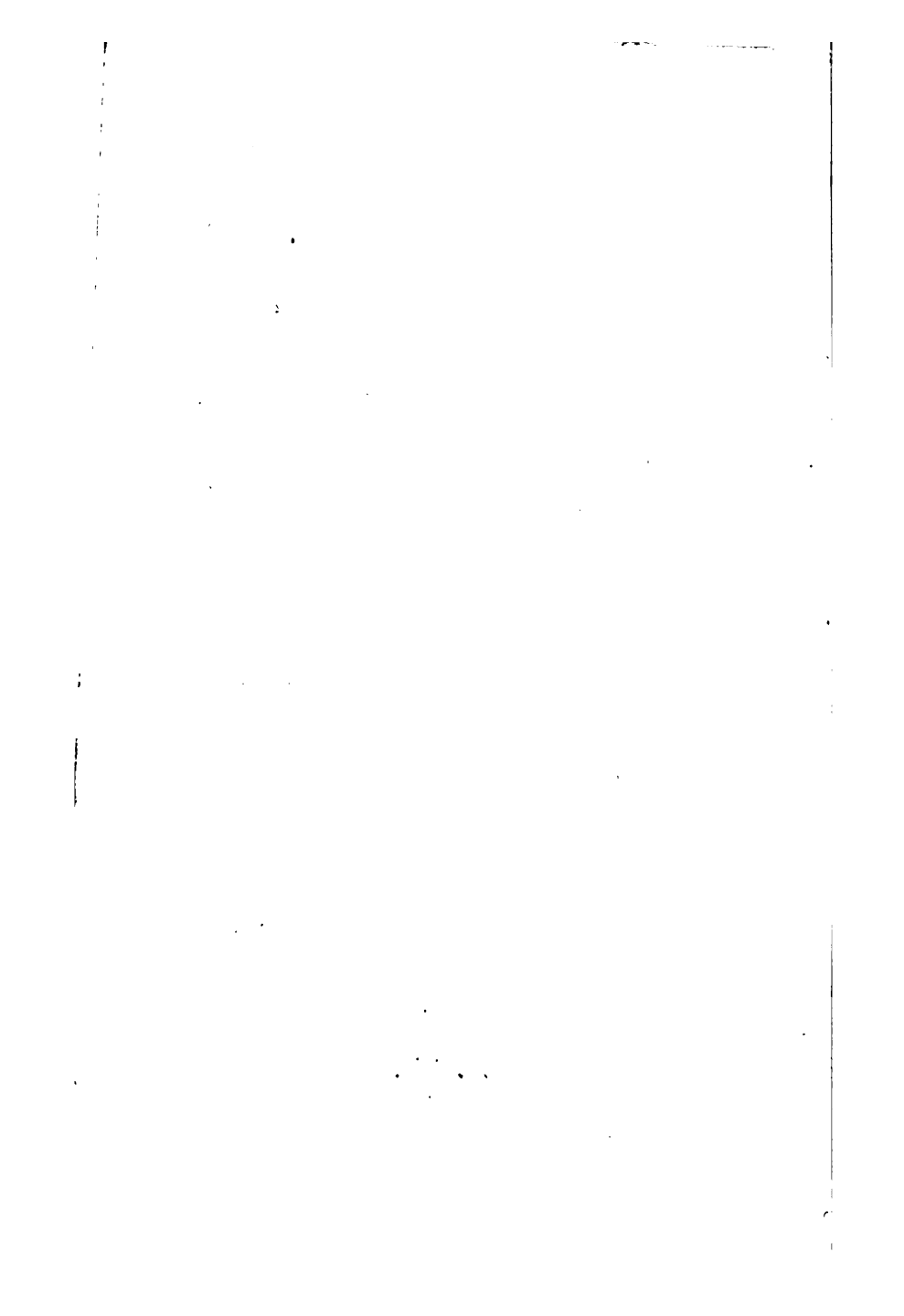
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THIS work is printed, with a few corrections, from a manuscript prepared twenty six years ago, when the author had not a very extensive acquaintance with the Burmese language. He would not, however, have consented to publish it, had he not been satisfied, on a careful examination, that it exhibits a correct outline of the principles of the language, however deficient it may be in grammatical details.

It is committed to the press, as the most ready way of meeting frequent applications for the loan of the manuscript, and in the hope of stimulating some more industrious and ambitious person to furnish a work that shall deserve to be called a Grammar of the language; for the present slender compilation aspires to no higher title, than that of "Grammatical Notices."

Maulmain, July, 1842.

GRAMMATICAL NOTICES, &c.

THE ALPHABET.

THE Burmese alphabet consists of ten *vowels*,
သရ, and thirty two *consonants*, ဗျည်း.

VOWELS.

အ *a*, အာ *a*, ဣ *ee*, ဤ *ee*, ဥ , ဦ *oo*, ဦ *oo*,
ဧ *aa*, အဲ *ai*, ဩ , ဩ *au*, ဩ *au*.

CONSONANTS.

က *ka*, ခ *hka*, ဂ *ga*, ဃ *ga*, င *nga*;
စ *tsha*, ဆ *htsha*, ဇ *dza*, ဈ *dza*, ည *nya*;
တ *ta*, ဌ *hta*, ဒ *da*, ဋ *da*, ဏ *na*;
တ *ta*, ထ *hta*, ဒ *da*, င *da*, န *na*;
ပ *pa*, ဖ *hpa*, ဗ *ba*, ဘ *ba*, မ *ma*;
ယ *ya*, ရ *ra*, လ *la*, ဝ *wa*,
သ *tha*, ဟ *ha*, ဌ *la*.

According to this arrangement, the first twenty five consonants are distributed into five classes.

The letters of the first or က class are gutturals, ကတူဝါ ; those of the second or ဝ class are palatals, တာလူဝါ ; those of the third or ဝူ class are cerebrals, ခုဒ္ဒါ ; those of the fourth or ဝာ class are dentals, ဒုဒ္ဒါ ; and those of the fifth or ဝါ class are labials, ဩဒ္ဒါ.

The first letter of each class is a simple articulation, smooth and soft ; the third is the same, rough and hard ; the second is the aspirate of the first ; the fourth, according to the Sungskrit system, whence the alphabet is derived, is the aspirate of the third, but according to the Burmese pronunciation, is the same ; and the fifth is the corresponding nasal.

The pronunciation of the cerebrals and the dentals, though different in the Sungskrit, is the same in the Burmese.

Of the seven remaining consonants, five are liquids, viz. ဝ, ခ, ဝ, ဝ, and ဂ ; ဝ is properly a sibilant, but pronounced th, and ဝ is an aspirate.

The cerebrals and the letter ဂ are found only in words derived from the Sungskrit or Pali.

The names and powers of the letters are as follows:—

VOWELS.

အ,	a short, as in <i>America</i> .
အံ,	a long, as in <i>father</i> .
ဧ,	ee, as i in <i>pin</i> .
ဧီ,	ee, as in <i>feet</i> .
ဇ, ဇာ, } ဇာ,	oo as in <i>good</i> , or u, as in <i>full</i> .
ဇာ,	oo, as in <i>food</i> , or u, as in <i>rule</i> .
ဇာ,	aa, as a in <i>fate</i> .
အဲ,	ai, as in <i>hair</i> .
အွ, } အွာ, } အွာ,	au, as o in <i>on</i> .
အွာ,	au, as in <i>audience</i> .

CONSONANTS.

Name.	Power.
ကကြီး, great ka,	k, as in <i>king</i> .
ခခွေ, curved hka,	hk, k aspirated.
ဂငယ်, small ga,	g, as in <i>good</i> .
ဃကြီး, great ga,	the same.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Power.</i>
C, nga,	ng, as in <i>rang</i> .
ဝလုံး, round tsa,	ts.
ဆလိမ်, twisted htsa,	hts, ts aspirated.
ခွဲ, divided dza,	dz.
ဈ or ဝါမြင်းဆွဲ, bridle dza,	the same.
ဥ or ည, nya,	ny.
ခူသံလျင်းချိတ်, bier-hook ta,	t, as in <i>time</i> .
ငွပ်ပဲ, duck hta,	ht, t aspirated.
ခူရင်ကောက်, crooked breast da,	d, as in <i>done</i> .
စရေမှုတ်, water-dipper da,	the same.
ကကြီး, great na,	n, as in <i>not</i> .
တဝပ်ပု, abdominous ta,	t, as in <i>time</i> .
ထဆင်ထူး, elephant-fetter hta,	ht, t aspirated.
ဒထွေး, little da,	d, as in <i>done</i> .
ခေအောက်မြိုက်, bottom-inden- ted da, (formerly written ဓ,)	the same.
နငယ်, small na,	n, as in <i>not</i> .
ပဝောက်, steep or deep pa,	p, as in <i>part</i> .
ဖဦးထုပ်, capped hpa,	hp, p aspirated.
ပထက်မြိုက်, top-indented ba,	b, as in <i>book</i> .
ဘကုန်း, hump-backed ba,	the same.
မ, ma,	m, as in <i>make</i> .

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Power.</i>
ယယတ်ထတ်, supine ya,	y, as in <i>young</i> .
ရကောတ်, crooked ra,	{ r, as in <i>run</i> , or y, as above.
လ, la,	l, as in <i>love</i> .
ဝ, wa,	w, as in <i>word</i> .
သ, tha,	{ th, soft, as in <i>thin</i> , or th, hard, as in <i>this</i> .
ဟ, ha,	h, as in <i>home</i> .
ဋြဲ, great la,	l, as in <i>love</i> .

The character ' called နိဂဟိတ် or သေးသေးတင်, is reckoned among the consonants, by the Burmese. It is placed over the letter, with which it is combined, and has the power of a final ဝ, divested of its inherent heavy accent (see Accents;) thus သံ, than.

COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

Compound Consonants are formed by combining one or more of the letters ယ, ရ, ဝ, and သ under symbolic forms, with simple consonants, according to the following table:—

<i>Letter, Symbol,</i>	<i>Name of Symbol,</i>	<i>Junction with ဝ,</i>	<i>Power.</i>
ယ	ယပင်	မျ	mya.
ရ	ရရင်	မြ	mra or mya.
ဝ	ဝဆွဲ	မွ	mwa.
ယ & ဝ	ယပင်ဝဆွဲ	မျ	mywa.
ရ & ဝ	ရရင်ဝဆွဲ	မြ	mrwa or mywa.
ဟ	ဟထိုး	မှ	hma.
ယ & ဟ	ဟထိုးယပင်	မျ	hmya.
ရ & ဟ	ဟထိုးရရင်	မြ	hmra or hmya.
ဝ & ဟ	ဟထိုးဝဆွဲ	မွ	hmwa.

The letter ဟ, in the capacity of an aspirate, is combined with the nasals, and the letters ယ and ဝ. When combined with ယ or ရ, the compound has the power of sh, as ရှန်, shan. ဟျ has the same power, and sometimes ဟျ also. မြ is equivalent to ည, and ဟျ to ယ.

VOWELS combined with CONSONANTS.

Vowels combined with consonants, simple or compound, are represented by symbols, according to the following table:—

<i>Vowel,</i>	<i>Symbol,</i>	<i>Name of Symbol,</i>	<i>Function with င,</i>	<i>Power.</i>
အ				
အာ	၁ or ၂	ချ	ကာ, ဂါ	ka, ga.
အု	ဝ	လုံးကြီးတင်	ကိ	kee.
အို	ဓ	လုံးကြီးတင်ဆံဝပ်	ကီ	kee.
ဥ	၂	တချောင်းငင်	ကု	koo.
ဦ	၂	နှစ်ချောင်းငင်	ကူ	koo.
ဧ	ဧ	သဝေထိုး	ကော	kaa.
အဲ	`	နောက်သို့ပြစ်	ကဲ	kai.
ကြော	—၁	သဝေထိုးချ	ကော	kau.
ကြော်	—၁	သဝေထိုးချရှေ့ထိုး	ကော်	kau.

The vowel အ has no symbol, being understood after every consonant, that is not furnished with the symbol of another vowel, or made final in the syllable. See Final Consonants.

The second symbol of the vowel အာ is used, whenever the use of the first would convert the consonant into another letter,—also with ဓ and င.

The symbols of the vowels ဥ and ဦ, when united and combined with a consonant, have the power of o, as in *note*, thus ကိ, ko. If they close a syllable, ဝ် may optionally follow, without occa-

sioning any change in the pronunciation, thus ကို and ကိုဝ် are equivalent.

The symbol of any vowel may be combined with အ, in which case the compound has the power of the vowel which the symbol represents; thus အိ is equivalent to ဣ, အု to ီ, &c.

FINAL CONSONANTS.

When a consonant ends a syllable or is final, it is distinguished by the mark ၵ over it, thus က်, or by another consonant subjoined, thus ကွ.

It sometimes happens, however, that two consonants, one placed under the other, are both initials, and therefore come not under the preceding remark, but are to be regarded as a mere abbreviation; thus သွာ: is equivalent to သမာ:.

A double ဥ is written ဥ့, the same as one form of the single. ဣ, with ဣ subjoined is commonly written ဣ. A double သ is written သသ.

Final consonants generally assume a new and peculiar power, and also modify the preceding vowel. These permutations are exhibited in the following table:—

အ	ဆို	ငါ	ငါ	ငြော	အို
အက် et.	အိက် ik.	အက် eek.	အက် eek.	အောက် ouk.	အိုက် aik.
အင် en.	အိင် ing.	အင် eeng.	အင် eeng.	အောင် oung.	အိုင် aing.
အတ် eet.	အိတ် ik.	အတ် eet.	အတ် eet.	အောင် oot.	အိုင် oot.
အည့် een, ee.	အိည့် ing.	အည့် een, ee.	အည့် een, ee.	အောင်ည့် oon.	အိုင်ည့် oon.
အတ် at.	အိတ် ik.	အတ် eek.	အတ် eek.	အောင်တ် oot.	အိုင်တ် aik.
အန့် an.	အိန့် ing.	အန့် een.	အန့် een.	အောင်န့် oon.	အိုင်န့် aing.
အပ် at.	အိပ် ik.	အပ် eek.	အပ် eek.	အောင်ပ် oot.	အိုင်ပ် aik.
အပ် an.	အိပ် ing.	အပ် een.	အပ် een.	အောင်ပ် oon.	အိုင်ပ် aing.
အတ် ai.					အိုယ် ဝ.
					အိုင်ဝ် ဝ.
					အိုင်ဝ် ဝ.
အတ် an.	အိတ် ing.	အတ် een.	အတ် een.	အောင်ဝ် oon.	
အတ် at.	အိတ် ik.	အတ် eek.	အတ် eek.	အောင်ဝ် oot.	
အ် an.	အိ် ing.	အ် eek.	အ် eek.		

As an appendix to the foregoing table, note—

1. Cerebrals, when final, are the same as dentals.

2. The 3d letter of each class is the same as the 1st.

3. The 2d and 4th letters of each class never occur as finals, except in some words derived from the Pali, when they are mute, as ခိဗ်း, from ငဝဿ, *the sky*, pronounced as ခိး.

4. န္ဍ is the same as င်.

5. င and င် are mute.

6. ခ before a final, gives the syllable the same power as ခ; thus ခာင် is pronounced an.

The final syllables, as exhibited above, are combined with any consonant simple or compound, as ကင် ket, ကျင် kyen, &c. without any change in their pronunciation, except in two cases, viz. ဝ before န်, င်, င, or င်, is commonly pronounced wōt, not wāt, and before င်, န်, င, င်, or င, wōn or woon, not wan; and consonants compounded with ဝ, as ကွ, ဝွ, &c. before န်, င်, င or င်, are commonly pronounced kooat, tsooat, &c. and before င်, န်, င, င်, or င, kooan, tsooan, &c.

The sound of a final consonant is frequently lost or absorbed, in the initial consonant of the following syllable or word, as *အက္ခရာ* ekara, not etkara; and sometimes modified thereby, as *သင်္ဘော* thembau, not thenbau. But these permutations, being dictates of nature, will be naturally acquired without rule.

ACCENTS.

The *light accent* ., called *ဆံမြင်* or *အောက်မြင်*, is placed under the letter, thus ကန့်. It is used with the vowels ဇ, ဆဲ, ငြော, and အို, and the nasal consonants.

The *heavy accent* :, called *ဝိသုဒ္ဓိနိဂ္ဂဟံ* (vulgarly *ဝတ်စုတ်လုံး*;) or *ရှေ့ပေါက်*, is placed after the letter, thus ကန့်:. It is used with the vowels အာ, ဤ, ဦ, ဇ and အို, and the nasal consonants. This accent is considered as inherent in the vowel ဆဲ (unless superseded by the light accent,) and the final consonant င်, when combined with the vowel အ. In these cases, therefore, it is frequently omitted, as superfluous.

ABBREVIATIONS.

မ	for	မည်	င	for	ကြောင့်
လ		လည်	င or ငီ		လည်းကောင်း
သ		သည်	ဇ or ဇေ		သော
ဧ		ဧည့်	° (over a letter)		က်
န		နိုက်	ကျွန်ုပ်	for	ကျွန်ုပ်
လ		လှ	လှိုင်		လှလင်
က		ကောင်း	သွေ		သွေသောက်

လ is sometimes represented by its symbol, after က်, as လောကဉ္စာ for လောကီလောက, လောကဉ္စာ for လောကီလောက.

င is frequently removed from its natural situation in the line, and placed over the following letter, as သင်္ဂဟ for သင်္ဂဟော.

NUMERICAL FIGURES.

၁, ၂, ၃, ၄, ၅, ၆, ၇, ၈, ၉, ၁၀.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

PUNCTUATION.

The mark " is used to separate sentences, and sometimes, the clauses of a sentence.

The double mark " " is used to divide paragraphs.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

In the Burmese language, there are five parts of speech, viz. *Nouns, Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs, and Interjections.*

NOUNS.

Nouns are of three kinds, *common*, which are names of whole species; *proper*, which are names of individuals, as distinguished from others of the same species; and *personal*, commonly called personal nouns, which are names of individuals, relatively considered, as speaking, spoken to, and spoken of.

Under common nouns, are included two kinds of *derivatives*, the *simple* and the *compound*. Simple derivatives are mostly formed from verbal roots, by affixing အ, as အလင်း, *light*, from လင်း, *to be light*; but in composition, the အ is commonly dropped, as ညဝ, for ညအဝ, *supper*, or *evening food*. The same is true of all nouns, whose initial is a syllabic အ; and sometimes even when a syllable or word is affixed, as ခက်မ for အခက်မ, *a large branch*. Compound derivatives will be considered under the head of Verbal Nouns.

NUMBER.

A common noun, in its simple state, divested of all definitive adjuncts, is often a noun of multitude, as လူသေတတ်သည်, *man is mortal*; but the plural of all nouns is regularly formed by affixing တို့, pronounced နို့, to the singular, as လူ, *man*, လူတို့, *men*. များ, *many*, is sometimes used instead of တို့.

GENDER.

Gender is distinguished, sometimes by a different word, as လောက၌, *a man*, မိမိ, *a woman*; sometimes by the feminine affix မ or ကတော်, as ရဟန်း, *a priest*, (of Boodh,) ရဟန်းမ, *a priestess*, မင်း, *a governor*, မင်းကတော်, *a governess*; and sometimes by affixing ထီး, or ဗ, or ဖို, for the masculine, and မ for the feminine, as ခွေးထီး, *a dog*, ခွေးမ, *a bitch*, ကြက်ဗ, *a cock*, ကြက်မ, *a hen*, ငန်းဖို, *a gander*, ငန်းမ, *a goose*.

CASE.

The relations of nouns, expressed, in most languages, by prepositions or inflections, are here expressed by particles affixed to the noun, without any inflection of the noun itself, except in some of the personal nouns. The affixes of case are as follows:—

Nominative.

သည်, denoting the agent or subject.

ကား,	}	ditto ; as to, concerning, in regard to ; sometimes adversative.
သည်ကား,		
မူကား, sometimes မူ,		

The nominative affixes are omitted in participial clauses, as ဆရာပြောသောစကား, *what the teacher said*, and frequently in colloquial discourse.

Objective.

ကို, denoting the object, on which an action terminates; sometimes, the object to which a thing is given, or for which, or on account of which a thing is done; sometimes, the object to which motion is directed.

သို့, *towards, unto ; according to ; at.*

The objective affixes are sometimes understood, as ရေပေးပါ, *give water*, for ရေကိုပေးပါ.

Possessive.

၏, *of*, denoting possession; very frequently understood.

Dative.

အား, *to*; sometimes objective.

၍, *for, in order to*; chiefly used with verbal nouns, and verbs used substantively.

Causative.

ကြောင့်, *because of, on account of*; sometimes instrumentive.

ရှိ, ditto, but seldom used in writing.

Instrumentive.

ဖြင့်, *by, by means of*.

Connective.

နှင့်, *with, together with*; sometimes instrumentive, *by means of*; sometimes causative, *on account of*.

Locative.

တွင်, *in, at, among*; sometimes possessive.

၌, or ။, ditto.

မှာ, ditto.; *in presence of; as to, concerning, in regard of*.

ဝယ်, *in*.

Ablative.

က, *from; out of*; sometimes nominative;
 sometimes locative;
 မှ, *from; out of; besides*; sometimes locative.

Comparative.

ကဲ့သို့, *as, like as*.
 သဖွယ်, ditto.
 ထို, ditto.
 ထိုထို, *a little like*.

Certain verbal affixes, as တုံ, လေ, လေ, ဝါ, and
 လေါ, when affixed to nouns, are merely expletive.

The *vocative* is expressed by the noun, in a
 simple state, divested of all affixes. Sometimes
 in grave discourse, it is indicated by အို prefixed,
 as အိုဆရာ, *O teacher*.

Some relations of nouns are expressed by means
 of *secondary nouns*, which take some of the pre-
 ceding affixes, and are connected with the principal
 nouns by ၏, the sign of the possessive, expressed
 or understood, as in the following examples:—

အပေါ် *an upper part*; အိမ်၏အပေါ်မှာ or အိမ်
 ပေါ်မှာ, *above, over, or upon the house*.

အထက်, ditto. အိမ်ထက်မှာ, ditto.

အောက်, *an under part*; အိမ်အောက်မှာ, *under the house*.

ရှေ့, *a forepart*; အိမ်ရှေ့မှာ, *before the house*.

နောက်, *a hind part*; အိမ်နောက်မှာ, *behind the house*.

အဝ, *an outside*; အိမ်ပမှာ, *without the house*.

အပြင်, ditto; အိမ်ပြင်မှာ, ditto.

အထဲ, *an inside*; အိမ်ထဲမှာ, *within the house*.

အတွင်း, ditto; အိမ်တွင်းမှာ, ditto.

အနား, *aside*; အိမ်နားမှာ, *by the house*.

အနီး, *a near part, nearness*; အိမ်နီးမှာ, *near the house*.

အထံ, *presence*; မင်းထံမှာ, *in presence of the governor*.

အိ, ditto; မင်းအိမှာ, ditto.

အညာ, *an upper part*; မြစ်ညာသို့, *up the river*.

အကျော, *a lower part*; မြစ်ကျောသို့, *down the river*.

The following secondary nouns are commonly used without an affix; and in some instances, are connected with the principal nouns, by **နှင့်** instead of **၏**.

အပို, *a part, portion*; အိမ်ပို or, ဘို့, *for the house.*

အထက်ဆုံး, *summit, extremity*; အသက်ထက်ဆုံး, *through or to the end of life.*

ပတ်သည်, *a circuit*; အိမ်ပတ်သည်, *round the house.*

ဝန်းကျင်း, *ditto*; အိမ်ဝန်းကျင်း, *ditto.*

ထက်ဝန်းကျင်း, *ditto*; အိမ်ထက်ဝန်းကျင်း, *ditto.*

ပတ်လုံး, *a whole circuit*; ကာလပတ်လုံး, *during or throughout the time.*

အညီ, *evenness, accordancoe*; အလျှင့်အညီ or အလို၏အညီ, *according to (his) will.*

အတိုင်း, *measurement*; အလျှင့်အတိုင်း or အလို၏အတိုင်း, *ditto.*

အလျောက်, *an agreeing with*; အလျှင့်အလျောက် or အလို၏အလျောက်, *ditto.*

အလှ, *as much as*; ဆရာနှင့်အလှတတ်သည်, *to know as much as the teacher.*

အတူ, *a being with*; ဆရာနှင့်အတူ, *with the teacher.*

အကွ, *ditto*; ဆရာနှင့်အကွ, *ditto.*

N. B. In some instances, the numeral ဝ is optionally substituted for the formative အ, as ဆရာနှင့်တကွ, ဆရာနှင့်တကွ.

Some relations of nouns are expressed by means of verbs also, as from ဝိုင်သည်, *to arrive at, reach*, may be formed—

အိမ်ဝိုင်အောင်, (with a continuative affix,) *unto or as far as the house.*

ကာလဝိုင်အောင်, *until-the time.*

ပြည်ဝိုင်ဝိုင်, (the root doubled,) *through the country.*

ကာလဝိုင်တိုင်, *during the time;*— in which cases, ကို or သို့ is understood after the noun and sometimes expressed.

PERSONAL NOUNS.

ငါ, *I*, masculine or feminine, is used by a person in speaking to himself of himself, and in addressing inferiors.

ကျွန်ုပ်, ကျွန်ုပ်, or ကျုပ်, *I*, mas. or fem. is used in addressing equals, and in addressing inferiors politely.

ကျန်တော်, *a servant*, ကျန်တော်မ, ကျန်မ, or ကျမ, *a female servant*, တပည့်တော်, *a disciple*, and တပည့်တော်မ, *a female disciple*, are used as first personals in addressing superiors.

အကျွန်, *I*, fem. is of similar import with ကျန်မ, but not in common use.

N. B. The plural affix တို့ is sometimes used for the plural of the first personal.

ကိုယ်တော်, *thou*, mas. or fem. is used to a superior; မင်း, *you*, mas. to an equal or an inferior; ငမာင်မင်း, *you*, mas. to an inferior; မင်းမာ, *you*, mas. to an inferior, expressive of disapprobation, ညည်း or ညှဲ, *you*, fem. to an equal or an inferior; and နင်, *you*, mas. or fem. to children or persons very inferior.

သင်, *thou*, or *you*, mas. or fem. is used chiefly in writing, and is irrespective of the relative rank of the parties. ချင်း, *you*, mas. or fem. is used in judicial language.

ကွယ်, *you*, mas. or fem. familiar, and ဟယ်, *you*, mas. or fem. disrespectful, are used vocatively only. ကွယ်, makes ကရှ်, and ဟယ်, ဟရှ်, in the plural.

သူ, *a person*, mas. or fem. supplies the place of the third personals, *he* and *she*.

သင်း, *that (person or thing)*, mas. fem. or neut. may also be regarded as a third personal.

ကိုယ် & ကိုယ်တိုင်, *one's self*, i. e. *myself*, *yourself*, or *himself*, mas. or fem. are of either person, as the connection requires.

မိမိ, *one's self*, mas. or fem. is confined to the second and third persons.

INFLECTION OF PERSONAL NOUNS.

The personal nouns, ဝါ, သင်, & သူ, in the singular number, not preceded or followed by any adjective or participial adjunct, become င, သင့်, & သု, before the oblique, unaspirated affixes (except သို့,) viz. ဝိ, အား, ငြိမ်း, တွင်, & ဤ understood; but when used nominatively, or followed by သို့, or by ဤ expressed, or by an aspirated affix, မှ်, မှ်, မှ်, မှ်, or မှ်, they retain their proper form. Other personal nouns, ending in a nasal, are similarly inflected.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are of three kinds, *pronominal*, *verbal*, and *numeral*.

Adjectives of either kind are prefixed to their nouns, by means of the connective သည် or သော, if singular, and the same, or တို့သည် or တို့သော, if plural, or directly affixed. But to this general rule, there are several exceptions, particularly in the pronominals.

An adjective and noun, united in either way, form a compound word, which admits the plural affix, and the affixes of case, the same as a simple noun.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

The following pronominals are prefixed to their nouns, in some cases, with, and in some, without a connective,—**ဧ**, **ဒ်**, or **နံ**, being occasionally substituted for **သော**, before words of time:—

ဤ, *this*, as **ဤသူ**, *this man*; **ဤသည်နေ့**, *this day*.
သည်, *this*.

ထို, *that*, as **ထိုသူ**, *that person*; **ထိုသောအခါ**, or **ထိုရောအခါ**, *that time*.

လင်း, *that*,—infrequent.

အနည်, *that*,—infrequent.

ဟို, & **ဟုတ်**, *that*,—colloquial.

ဘာလ်, or **ဘယ်**, *what?*—occasionally contracted to **အ**, before **သူ**, as **အသူ**, for **ဘာလ်သူ**, *who?* and to **ဘ**, before **ဟာ**, as **ဘဟာ**, *what thing?* In negative sentences, it combines with the negative particle **မ**, to signify *none*, as **ဘလ်သူမရှိ**, *there is no one*.

အတိ, *what?*—infrequent.

အကြင်, *whatever*.

မည်, *what? whatever*. N. B. **မည်သည်**, *ditto*, is directly prefixed or affixed.

ဤမည်, *such*, indefinite.

The following pronominals are prefixed to their nouns, with the usual connectives:—

သို့, *such*.

ဤသို့, သည်သို့, *such, of this sort*.

ထိုသို့, ယင်းသို့, *such, of that sort*.

အဘယ်သို့, (by contraction အသို့,) ဘယ်သို့, မည်သို့, *of what sort ?*

အကြင်သို့, *of whatever sort*.

ကဲ့သို့, and its compounds, *such as*.

The following, viz. အချို့, and တချို့, *some*, အချား, တချား, and တပါး, *other*, ခပ်သိမ်း, and အလုံးစုံ, *all*, are joined to their nouns, according to the general rule, except that when prefixed, the connective is, in some instances, omitted. ခပ်သိမ်းစုံ, *all*, is prefixed with a connective.

တထူး, *other*, တကာ, and အားလုံး, *all*, and အလုံး, *all, the whole*, are uniformly affixed.

အလုံး, when affixed to a noun, or a numeral, auxiliary, frequently drops the အ, or changes it to ဝ, as အိပ်လုံး, or အိပ်ဝလုံး, *the whole house*, အိပ်သုံးခုလုံး, or အိပ်သုံးခုဝလုံး, *all the three houses*. When affixed to a singular noun, the compound occasionally takes the numeral တ, *one*, before it,

without a change of meaning, as တအိမ်လုံး, or တအိမ်ဝလုံး, *the whole house*, သင်္ဘောတဝင်းလုံး, *the whole ship*.

ဘယ်နှစ်, *how many?* is directly prefixed to numeral auxiliaries, or words denoting a part or quantity of a thing, as သရက်သီးဘယ်နှစ်လုံး, *how many mangoes?* သရက်သီးဘယ်နှစ်တင်း, *how many baskets of mangoes?*

So much, how much? &c. are expressed, by combining pronominals with such nouns as အမျှ, အလောက်, &c. denoting quantity, as ဤမျှ, *so much*, ဘယ်လောက်, ဘယ်မျှလောက်, *how much?*

Some pronominals are doubled to form a kind of plural, as ထိုထိုဥစ္စာ, *those goods*.

Pronominals are frequently used substantively, and in that character, admit the noun affixes.

VERBAL ADJECTIVES.

Verbal adjectives are made, by joining verbal roots to nouns, according to the general rule, as ဖြတ်သောလူ, or လူဖြတ်, *an excellent man*; but as the verbal root, when prefixed, is susceptible of the accidents of verbs, it is more correct to regard that construction as participial. See under Participial Affixes.

Verbal adjectives are also formed from verbal

roots, by prefixing **အ**, as **အသစ်**, *new*, and by reduplicating the root, as **ကောင်းကောင်း**, *good*. Such adjectives are commonly affixed to their nouns; but **အများ**, from **များ**, *to be many*, follows the general rule, as **အများသောဆရာ**, or **ဆရာအများ**, *many teachers*.

The *imperfect degree* of comparison is sometimes made, by shortening and reduplicating the verbal root, as **ချိုချို**, *sweetish*, from **ချို**, *to be sweet*, **ခခ**, *bitterish*, from **ခါး**, *to be bitter*; sometimes, by affixing **ခပ်** to the root reduplicated, as **ခပ်ဆိုးဆိုး**, *rather bad*; and sometimes, by shortening the root, and affixing reduplicated chiming increments, as **ချိုတိုတို**, *sweetish*, **ငန့်တန့်တန့်**, *saltish*.

The *comparative degree* is made, by means of the secondary noun **အထက်**, or **အောက်**, and a verb, as **အိမ်ထက်ကြီးသည်**, *to be greater than the house*, or by a circumlocation of verbs, as **သာ၍ကြီးသည်**, *to exceed in greatness, or be greater*.

The *superlative degree* is made, by prefixing **အ**, and affixing **ဆုံး** to the verbal root, as **အမြတ်ဆုံး**, *most excellent*; and is joined to nouns, according to the general rule, as **အမြတ်ဆုံးသောလူ**, or **လူအမြတ်ဆုံး**, *the most excellent man*.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Numerals are generally combined with a word descriptive of some quality in the noun to which they belong, and in that state, are joined to nouns, according to the general rule.

If the numeral is less than ten, the auxiliary word is affixed to it (the formative **အ**, whenever it occurs, being dropped,) as **ခွက်နှစ်လုံး**, or **နှစ်လုံးသောခွက်**, *two cups*, from **ခွက်**, *a cup*, **နှစ်**, *two*, and **အလုံး**, *round*; if it is a capital number, as ten, twenty, thirty, &c. two hundred, three hundred, &c. the auxiliary is prefixed to it, as **ခွက်အလုံးနှစ်ဆယ်**, or **အလုံးနှစ်ဆယ်သောခွက်**, *twenty cups*; and if it is a numeral, intervening between the capitals, the auxiliary is both prefixed and affixed, as **ခွက်အလုံးနှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်လုံး**, or **အလုံးနှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်လုံးသောခွက်**, *twenty two cups*. But in any case in which the auxiliary is prefixed, it may be omitted, as **ဆရာအပါးနှစ်ဆယ်**, or **အပါးနှစ်ဆယ်သောဆရာ**, *twenty teachers*, may be written **ဆရာနှစ်ဆယ်**, or **နှစ်ဆယ်သောဆရာ**, and **ဆရာအပါးနှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်ပါး**, or **အပါးနှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်ပါးသောဆရာ**, *twenty two teachers*, may be written **ဆရာနှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်ပါး**, or **နှစ်ဆယ်နှစ်ပါးသောဆရာ**.

The following is a list of the most common numeral auxiliaries, arranged alphabetically, with the classes of things to which they are applied:—

Numeral Auxiliaries. Classes of Things.

အကောင်, *a brute* Brute animals, as မျောက်တ
animal. ကောင်, *one monkey.*

အကြောင်း, *a line.* Things extended in a line, as
ခရီးနှစ်ကြောင်း, *two roads.*

အကွင်း, *a circle or* Rings, nooses, and such like,
ring. as လက်စွပ်သုံးကွင်း, *three*
rings.

အခု, *an individual* Things which admit no other
thing. word more descriptive, as
ခတင်လေးခု, *four bedsteads,*
ကုလားထိုင်ငါးခု, *five chairs.*
Frequently used also in-
stead of a more appropriate
numeral auxiliary.

အချပ်, *what is flat.* Things flat and thin, as ဖျာ
ခြောက်ချပ်, *six mats.*

အချောင်း, *a bar or* Things long and straight, or
long piece. nearly so, as အပ်ခုနစ်
ချောင်း, *seven needles.*

- အခွန်**၊ *voice.* Words, speech, as **ဝကားရှင်**
ခွန်၊ *eight words.*
- အဝင်း**၊ *an extended line.* Things long and straight, or nearly so, as **တံကိုင်းဝင်း**၊ *nine spears*, **သင်္ဘောသစ်ဝင်း**၊ *ten ships.*
- အဝါး**၊ *what is ridden upon.* Beasts of burden, vehicles of conveyance, as **မြင်းတစ်**၊ *one horse*; **ထည်းနှစ်စီး**၊ *two carts.*
- အစောင်**၊ (uncertain.) Writings, as **စာသုံးစောင်**၊ *three books or writings.*
- အဆု**၊ (uncertain.) Deities, as **ဘုရားလေးဆု**၊ *four gods*; also, pagodas, and some other articles.
- အဆောင်**၊ *a building.* Buildings, as **အိမ်ငါးဆောင်**၊ *five houses.*
- အတန်**၊ *intervening space.* Whatever occurs, at intervals of time or place, as **အကျိုးချောက်တန်**၊ *six rewards.*
- အထည်**၊ *a piece of cloth.* Wearing apparel, as **အင်္ကျီခုနစ်ထည်**၊ *seven coats.*

အပင်, *a tree* or Trees, plants, as သရက်ပင်
plant. ရှစ်ပင်, *eight mangoe trees;*

also, thread, hair, &c.

အဝါး, (uncertain.) Deities, ecclesiastics, persons
 in power, any respectable
 characters, things immate-
 rial, as ဆရာတို့ဝါး, *nine*
teachers, သိထဆယ်ဝါး,
ten duties.

အပျား, *what is flat.* Things which are flat, as
 ပျဉ်တပျား, *one board.*

အဖက်, *one of a* Things which are naturally
pair. ချပ်ဖက်, *two hands.*

အထက်, *an arm* or Weapons, tools, whatever is
hand. လက်သုံးထက်, *three guns.*

အလုံး, *what is round.* Things round or cubical, or
 approaching those forms, as
 အိုးလေးလုံး, *four pots,* သစ်
 တာငါးလုံး, *five boxes.*

အသွယ်, *what is* Things small in bulk, com-
pared to the length, as ဖြစ်

ချောက်သွယ်, *six rivers.*

ဦး, *a head,*

Rational beings, as လူနိုသည့်

ချစ်ဦး, *seven merchants.*

လောက, (uncertain.) Rational beings,—generally

mankind or superior beings,

as လူရှင်လောက, *eight*

men.

Sometimes the noun itself becomes the numeral auxiliary, or is substituted for a descriptive word, as ရွာသုံးရွာ, *nine villages*, မင်းဆယ်မင်း, *ten governors*.

Words denoting some part or quantity of a thing are combined with numerals, in the same manner as words descriptive of a quality, there being no other difference in the cases, excepting that in the latter, the number of individual things merely is expressed; in the former, the number of the parts or quantities of the thing, as ရေခွက် ခွက်, or ခွက်ခွက်သောရေ, *two cups of water*; စက္ကူအထုပ်နှစ်ဆယ်, or အထုပ်နှစ်ဆယ်သော စက္ကူ, *twenty bundles of paper*; ခွက်ရက်, *two*

days, (ကာဝေ, time being understood) literally, two days of time.

The numeral ငဝ, *one*, combined with a numeral auxiliary reduplicated, as တခုခု, တလောက်လောက်, denotes *some one, (out of several;)* when combined with a numeral auxiliary, and the combination reduplicated, as တခုတခု, တလောက်တလောက်, it denotes *one after another, (whether every one or several;)* when combined with a numeral auxiliary, and followed by the same numeral, combined with ငဝ, as တခုတငဝ, တလောက်တငဝ, (sometimes reversed,) it denotes *a few, now and then one, here and there one;* when combined with a numeral auxiliary, and preceded by the same numeral, combined with ဝံ, as တဝံတခု, တဝံတလောက်, it denotes *some one, indefinite*. Such combinations may be regarded as pronominal adjectives. They are joined to their nouns, according to the general rule.

Ordinal numerals are of Pali origin, and are prefixed to their nouns, as ဒုတိယခင်း, *the second section*. Ordinals are also made by affixing ငြိတ်, *to raise*, to cardinal numerals, modified

as above, as နှစ်ယောက်မြောက်သောသား, *the second son* ; နှစ်ရက်မြောက်သောနေ့, *the second day*.

MISCELLANEOUS ADJECTIVES.

There are a few adjectives, which, on account of some peculiarity, cannot be placed in either of the foregoing classes. Some of them are prefixed to their nouns, as မဟာ, *great*, အာကာ, *extraordinary* ; some are either prefixed or affixed, as အနန္တ, *infinite*, သာမည, *ordinary* ; and some are affixed, as တိုင်း, *every* ; ကလေး, *small* ; တော် (honorific ;) မ, *principal, chief among many* ; အဝီ, *pure, clear, free from mixture* ; ချင်း, *single, one only*, as တနေ့ချင်းတွင်, *in a single day* ; တည်း, *only, no more*, used with numerals, as တခုတည်း, *one only*.

NOUNS USED ADJECTIVELY.

Nouns used adjectively may be distributed into three classes, viz :—

1. Names of races of men, of countries, towns, &c. when used to qualify a following noun, as အင်္ဂလိပ်, *an Englishman*, အင်္ဂလိပ်လူ, ditto,

အင်္ဂလိပ်ပြည်, *England, the country of the English*; မြွှာ, *a Burmese*, မြွှာစကား, *the Burmese language*; ရန်ကုန်, *Rangoon, the town of Rangoon*, ရန်ကုန်မြို့, ditto, ရန်ကုန်သား, or ရန်ကုန်မြို့သား, *a son or native of Rangoon*.

2. Common nouns used to qualify a following noun, as ရွှေ, *gold*, ရွှေဖလား, *a golden cup*; မြောက်, *the north*, မြောက်လမ်း, *the northern path*; အညာ, *the upper part, (of a country,)* အညာသား, *an up-country person*.

3. Names of trees, plants, and their parts, which are only used in combination with a following noun; thus from သံလွင်, *the olive*, are formed သံလွင်ပင်, *an olive tree*, သံလွင်ပွင့်, *an olive blossom*, သံလွင်သီး, *an olive (the fruit)*, သံလွင်ရွက်, *an olive leaf*.

VERBS.

Verbs are of two kinds, *transitive*, which express actions that pass from the agent to the object, as ရိုက်သည်, *to strike*, ချစ်သည်, *to love*; and *intransitive*, which express being, or some state of being, or an action which is confined to the agent.

as ဖြစ်သည်, *to be*, နေသည်, *to remain*, ကောင်းသည်, *to be good*, ဖျက်သည်, *to be ruined*, or *in a state of ruin*.

Many transitive verbs are formed from intransitive ones, by aspirating the initial letter. If the initial is the first letter of either of the five classes of consonants, it is changed for its corresponding aspirate, the second letter of the class, as ကျသည်, *to fall*, ချသည်, *to throw down*, or *cause to fall*; ဖျက်သည်, *to be ruined*, ဖျက်သည်, *to ruin*; if the initial is a nasal, or an unclassified letter, it is combined with the letter ဟ, as ညွတ်သည်, *to be bent down*, ညွတ်သည်, *to bend down*; လွတ်သည်, *to be free*, လွတ်သည်, *to make free*.

ACCIDENTS OF VERBS.

The accidents of verbs, expressed in most languages, by inflections, or auxiliary verbs, are here expressed by particles affixed to the verb, without any inflection of the verb itself. The verbal affixes are as follows:—

Assertive Affixes.

သည်, simply assertive, as သွားသည်, *he goes*; in certain combinations, written သော.

၏, same as သည်.

ဘူး, simply assertive, in negative sentences, as မသွားဘူး, *he goes not*,—chiefly colloquial.

ဆဲ, present, but scarcely used except substantively, as သွားဆဲ ဖြစ်သည်, *he is going*, (see Verbs used substantively,) or in a participial clause, according to the note below, as ယခုဖြစ်ဆဲသောအမှု, *the business that now is*, or *the present business*. In the substantive construction, it may be combined with a preceding future affix, as သွားလုဆဲ, or reduplicated, as သွားမည်ဆဲဆဲတွင်, *when he was just about going*.

ပြီ, past, as သွားပြီ, *he went*, or *has gone*; sometimes future.

အံ့, future, as သွားအံ့, *he will go*; sometimes equivalent to the continuative affix လျှင်, which see. မည်, future.

လတံ့, or လတ္တံ့, future.

N. B. The assertive affixes of tense, ဆဲ, ပြီ, အံ့, မည်, and လတံ့, occasionally lose their assertive power, and become auxiliary to a continuative, participial, or simply assertive affix, in which case ပြီ becomes ဖြစ်.

Continuative Affixes.

လျက်, denoting the continuance of an action, or state of being, during another, as သွားလျက်စားသည်, *he eats as he goes* ; sometimes equivalent to လျှင်.

လျက်နှင့်, denoting the continuance of an action, or state of being, during another, but somewhat inconsistent with it, as သွားလျက်နှင့်စားသည်, *though going, he eats*.

လျှင်, denoting 1st, the completion of an action, or state of being, prior to another, as သွားလျှင်သေသည်, *having gone, he died* ; 2ndly, supposition or conditionality, as သွားလျှင်သေမည်, *if he go, he will die*.

သော်, same as လျှင်.

မူ, မူကား, ရကား, တမူကား, and တပြီးကား, in some combinations, equivalent to လျှင်.

မှ, denoting the completion of an action, prior to another.

ကတည်းက, *from the first of*, as သွားကတည်းက, *from the first of his going*.

သော်လည်း, *though, notwithstanding*, as သွားသော်လည်းမသေ, *though he go, he will not die*.

မချည်း, }
ကတည်း, } ditto,—colloquial.

ကစား, or လင့်ကစား, }
ထွဉ်းကာ, } ditto,—infrequent.

အောင်, 1st, *that*, noting a consequence, *so that*,
so as to, as သေအောင်သွားသည်, *he went, so that*
he died; 2nd, *that*, noting a final end, *in order to*,
as သေအောင်သွားသည်, *he went, that he might*
die.

၍, *and*, as သွား၍သေသည်, *he went and died*;
sometimes pronounced လို့; sometimes equiva-
lent to လျှင်.

Interrogative Affixes,

(connected with the verbal root, by an assertive
affix, သည် being commonly abbreviated to သ).

လော—formal, }
လား,—familiar, } as သွားသည်လော, *does he go?*

နည်း,—formal, }
လည်း, } —familiar, } used in connection with an
လဲ, } interrogative pronominal,
လုံး,—colloquial, } as ဘယ်ကိုသွားသနည်း,
whither does he go?

ဝင့် or ဝံ, affixed to the root, without an interven-

ing assertive affix, as သွားဝင့်, *does he go?*—rather infrequent.

Imperative Affixes.

မို့, or မို့၏, first person plural, as သွားမို့, *let us go*.
ကြကုန်အံ့, ditto, preceded by the first personal, as ငါတို့သည်သွားကြကုန်အံ့, *let us go, or we will go*.

လော့, imperative proper, as သွားလော့, *go*.

လည့်, ditto,—infrequent.

နှင့်, prohibitory, မ being prefixed to the verb, as မသွားနှင့်, *go not*.

လင့်, ditto.

The simple root also is imperative, as well as when combined with certain of the euphonic, or qualifying affixes, as ဟိ, တော့, လေ, လေ, ချေ, ခဲ့, ဘိ, လိုက်, စေ, ရေ့, ဦး, ရပ်, စပ်, &c. Some of these affixes are also variously combined with one another, and with the imperative affixes, to convey the ideas of intreaty, authority, &c.

Precative Affixes.

စေသော, *may*, as သွားစေသော, *may he go*.

စေသတည်း, ditto, authoritatively, as မြစ်စေသတည်း, *be it so*.

စေခေါ်, ditto,—infrequent.

Participial Affixes.

ငော, connecting the verb with a subsequent noun, being equivalent to the relative pronoun, in most languages, as ဖြတ်ငောလူ, *the excelling man*, or *the man who excels*; ငြေးငောမြင်း, *the running horse*, or *the horse which runs*; နောက်ငောသင်္ဘော, *the arriving ship*, or *the ship which arrives*; sometimes contracted to သ, as ရှိသမျှ, *as much as there is*;—commonly omitted after the assertive future affix မည်.

သည်, ditto.

Auxiliary Affixes of Tense.

သေး, denoting present continuance, as သွားသေးသည်, *he is still going*; မသွားသေး, *he is still not gone*, or *he is not yet gone*; sometimes denoting *beside, more than, in addition*, as ငဝကသမဟုတ်။ဝါရှိသေးသည်, *there is not only my word, but there is scripture also*.

ခဲ့, just past, as သွားခဲ့သည်, *he has just gone*; frequently written ကဲ့; very frequently euphonic.

ဘူး, past indefinite, as သွားဘူးသည်, *he went*. In negative sentences, prefixed by ဝ, it becomes ခူး,

and signifies (*not*) *ever*, as မသွားစလူး, *he never went*. စသိး and စတာင်း are of similar import, but infrequent.

၍, prior-past, or prior-future, according to the connection, as သွား၍ပြီ, *he had gone*, သွား၍မည်, *he will go, before (another goes.)*

လင့်, ditto,—infrequent.

ခင်, ditto,—rather infrequent.

လ, near future, *about to, on the point of*, retaining its meaning, whatever affixes of tense are superadded, as သွားလသည်, သွားလပြီ, or သွားလမည်, *he is about to go, or is near going*; sometimes used substantively, though not an assertive affix, as သွားလနီးပြီ, ditto.

Affixes of Number.

ကြ, ကုန်, ကြကုန်,	{	denoting the plural, as သွားကြသည်, <i>they go</i> ;—frequently omitted, and the idea of plurality left to be conveyed by the noun affix of number, or gathered from the connection.
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Qualifying Affixes, (arranged alphabetically).

ဦး, (pron. ဆုံး) *more or again*, commonly used

with an assertive future affix, as သောက်ဦးမည်, *he will drink more or again* ; in prohibitive sentences, (not) yet, as မသောက်နှင့်ဦး, *do not drink yet*.

ကုန်, *entirely, wholly*, (from ကုန်, *to come to an end*), as သေကုန်ပြီ, *they are all dead*.

ကောင်း, with the verb repeated, *probably*, as သေကောင်းသေမည်, *he will probably die*.

ခင်, see မှီ.

ချင်, optative, *to wish, desire*, as ပြုချင်သည်, *to wish to do* ; also, *to have a tendency to*, as ချားချင်သည်, *to be disposed to fever*.

ချင်း, with မ prefixed to the root and to itself, and a continuative affix or clause, commonly တိုင်အောင်, expressed or understood, *until*, as မသွားမချင်းတိုင်အောင်လုပ်လျက်နေသည်, *he continued working, until he went*.

စေ, causal, (from စေ, *to send, order*), as ပြုစေသည်, *he makes [him] do*, ပြစ်စေ, *let it be* ; when affixed to intransitive verbs, equivalent to the aspirated initial, as လွတ်စေသည်, equivalent to လွတ်သည်, *to make free*, from လွတ်သည်, *to*

be free. When used as an imperative or precative, the shade of meaning is frequently determined by an intervening euphonic affix, as ဖြစ်ပါစေ, *may it be*, ပြေးပါလေစေ, *let it run*. Combined with အံ့, it makes မိမ့်.

စွ, slightly intensive or emphatic,—commonly connected with the verb, by a euphonic affix, and sometimes superseding the assertive affix, as ကြီးလေစွ, *it is great indeed*.

စွာ, intensive,—mostly used before the participial affix သော, as မြတ်စွာသောသူ, *a very excellent person*.

သန်း, with the verb repeated, *merely, nothing more*, as ကြီးသန်းကြီးသည်, *to be large merely*.

ဆိတ်, *to be at leisure*, as နေဆိတ်သည်, *to be at leisure to stay*.

ဝံ့, sometimes euphonic, but when repeated after a following verb, partaking of the nature of a continuative, and denoting alternation; as မြုပ်ဝံ့ပေါ်ဝံ့ရှိသည်, *to be sinking and appearing by turns*.

တော့, denoting a slight necessity.

တည့်, *suddenly, prematurely, inconsiderately*.

နိုင်, sometimes in conversation နိုင်, potential, *to be able*, (from နိုင်, *to prevail, overcome*), as သွားနိုင်သည်, *to be able to go*.

ပြန်, again, (from ပြန်, *to return*), as ပြုပြန်သည်, *to do again*.

ဘဲ, with မ prefixed to the root, and a continuative affix, expressed or understood, *without*, as မစားဘဲသွားသည်, *he went, without eating*.

မိ, implying carelessness or fault, as ပြောမိပြီ, *he has said it (and therefore committed himself;)* sometimes euphonic.

မီ, with မ prefixed to the root, and a continuative affix, expressed or understood, *before*, as မသွားမီစားသည်, *he ate, before going*; combined with တိုင်အောင်, *until*, as မသွားမီတိုင်အောင်, *until he went*;—sometimes taking a noun affix, as မသွားမီ၌, *before going*.

ရ, *must*, as သွားရမည်, *he must go*; frequently euphonic.

ရက်, *to be capable*, (in regard to feeling,) as သတ်ရက်သည်, *to be unfeeling enough to kill*; မကွာရက်, *he cannot bear to part*.

ရပ်, *remaining behind*, as ပြုရပ်သည်, *to do (it), remaining behind*, နေရပ်သည်, *to stay behind*.

ရေ့, denoting disapprobation or regret; sometimes euphonic, particularly when used imperatively.

ရှာ, denoting affection or sympathy in the speaker, as သွားရှာသည်, *he goes, alas!*

လွန်း, denoting excess (from လွန်, *to exceed*), as ကောင်းလွန်းသည်, *to be too good*.

ထု, *very*, as ကြီးထုသည်, *to be very great*.

ထွာ, denoting coming to pass, as ကောင်းထွာသည် *to become good*.

To these may be added a number of verbs, which are occasionally used to qualify a principal verb, as :—

အပ်, *to be right, proper*, as သွားအပ်သည်, *it is right to go*; sometimes passive, in translations from the Pali, particularly when used as an ad-
versative to တတ်; frequently euphonic.

အား, *to be at leisure*, as သွားအားသည်, *to be at leisure to go*.

ကောင်း, *to be good*, as သွားကောင်းသည်, *it is good to go*.

ခဲ, *to be hard, difficult*, as ရဲခဲသည်, *it is difficult to obtain.*

ဝင်, *to try, make trial*, as ပြုစင်သည်, *to do by way of trial*; sometimes but little more than euphonic.

တတ်, *to know how, be skilled in*, as ပြုတတ်သည်, *to know how to do*; sometimes denoting the way, custom, usual course, as လူသေတတ်သင့်, *man is mortal.*

တန်, *to be suitable*, as ပြုတန်သည်, *it is suitable to be done.*

ထိုက်, *to be worthy, deserving of*, as သေထိုက်သည်, *to deserve to die.*

နေ, *to remain, continue*, as ပြုနေသည်, *to continue doing.*

ပျင်း, *to be reluctant, averse to*, as မြင်ပျင်းသည်, *to hate to see.*

ဖြစ်, *to be practicable*, as မသွားဖြစ်, *it is not practicable to go.*

မွယ်, *to be meet, suitable, fit for*, as အံ့မွယ်သောအမှု *a wonderful affair.*

ရာ, similar to အပ်; frequently euphonic.

လောက်, *to be enough*, as စားလောက်အောင်ရှိသင့်, *there is enough to eat.*

ထို့, *to desire*, as ပြုထိုသည်, equivalent to ပြုချင်သည်.

လွယ်, *to be easy*, as ပြုလွယ်သည်, *it is easy to do*.

ဝံ့, *to dare*, as ပြုဝံ့သည်, *to dare to do*.

သင့်, *to be suitable, proper, becoming*, as ပြောသင့်သည်, *it is suitable to say*.

သာ, *to be easy, pleasant*, as ပြောသာသည်, *it is pleasant to say*.

Euphonic Affixes.

(arranged alphabetically).

ချေ, when combined with အံ့, ချိန်; when repeated after a following verb, similar to ဝံ့, which see under Qualifying Affixes.

ပြော: or ညာ:, mostly used before the continuative affix သော်လည်း, and the assertive future affix အံ့, when used for လျှင်.

ဝ, in certain combinations, noticed in their places.

ဝ, mostly used before the participial affixes, when several successive participial clauses precede a noun, in commendatory discourse.

ဝါ, conciliatory—polite—respectful.

င, when combined with အံ့, ဝိသိ.

ဘိ, mostly used before the assertive affix သည်, abbreviated to သ, in connection with the noun affix ကဲ့သို့, as သွားဘိသကဲ့သို့, *like as he went*; also, before the closing affix ချင်း, in which case, it is rather intensive, as များဘိချင်း, *there are very many*.

လပ်, mostly used before the continuative affix လေပ်.

လေ, when combined with အံ့, ထိပ်, which combination is mostly used before the future affix မည်; when repeated after a following verb, it denotes correspondence or reciprocity, as ထိုက်လေပြေးလေ, *as (one) pursues, (the other) runs*.

လိုက်, mostly used with transitive verbs.

Closing Affixes.

ဟု, *that*, noting indication, viz., *namely* (from ဟု, *to say, declare, mean*,)—used at the close of a sentence, which is the subject of a subsequent assertion, as သိသည်ဟုပြောသည်, *he says that he knows*,—also, after a word which is explanatory of a subsequent word, as မင်းရှင်စောဟုခွဲကိုပေးသည်, *he gave (him) the title of Menshenzau*;—sometimes it takes a

verbal affix, but ought then to be written ဟူ, and parsed as a verb.

တည်း, used at the close of a simple sentence, equivalent to the substantive verb ရှိသည်, *to be*, the nominative being generally made by ကား, as အမည်ကားမောင်လောက်တည်း, *his name is Mounge Louk*,—sometimes taking ဝေ, or ဝေလျှင် immediately before it;—also, at the close of a parenthetical sentence, or a distinct paragraph, closing in သည်, (commonly abbreviated to သ,) as သွားသတည်း, *he went*,—sometimes taking လျှင်, or က, or လျှင်က immediately before it.

တတ်, ditto, at the close of a parenthesis or paragraph.

တကား, emphatic, or indicative of some emotion, as ငသားကလေးသေပြီတကား, *my little son is dead, alas!* မသွားပါတကား, *he goes not indeed.*

ဂကား, sometimes equivalent to တကား.

ချင်း, ditto, commonly expressive of regret, as ဖြစ်ရလေချင်း, *it is so, alas!*

စွ, see under Qualifying Affixes.

တောင်း, intensive,—commonly connected with

the verb by another affix, as ကြီးပေတောင်း,
it is great indeed !

တမ့် or တမူ, expletive; after an assertive affix, as
သွားသည်တမ့်, (obsolete.)

The following are colloquial only :—

နေင်, soliciting acquiescence, as သွားတော့မည်
နေင်, *I will go, shall I?* သွားတော့နေင်, *go,*
will you?

လေ, or လားလေ, slightly emphatic or persistive,
used after the assertive affixes, as ရှိသည်လား
လေ, *it is certainly,* or *I assure you.*

ဝ, or ဝေါ, familiar,—after the assertive affixes.

ကော, or ကောလေ, ditto, sometimes superseding
the assertive affix.

တည့်, (pron. ခွဲ.) denoting that the words to
which it is affixed, are the words of the speak-
er, as ငါမယုံဘူးတည့်။ ဘဲနှယ်ဆိုဦးမည်လဲ,
I don't believe, I say ; what will (you) say next,
or repeated from the mouth of another person,
as ရှိသည်တည့်, *it is, he says.*

NEGATION.

The negative is made by prefixing မ to the
verb, which, beside its negative power, has the

privilege of occasionally dispensing with the assertive affixes, or of conveying an assertive power to the root, or to the qualifying and euphonic affixes, the affixes of number, and the auxiliary affixes of tense, all of which, in affirmative sentences, require an assertive affix, thus သွားသည်, *he goes*, မသွား or မသွားဘူး, *he goes not*, သွားသေးသည်, *he is still going*, မသွားသေး, *he is not yet gone*, သွားနိုင်သည်, *he can go*, မသွားနိုင်, *he cannot go*.

In colloquial discourse, a strong negative is sometimes made by affixing ရှိလား to the root, or မှီတုံး, a contraction of မဟုတ်တုံး, to an assertive affix, as သွားရိလား, or သွားသည်မှီတုံး, *he goes not*.

VERBS USED SUBSTANTIVELY.

Verbs terminating in the assertive affix သည်, (occasionally changed to သ, သော or သော့,) are frequently used substantively, and in that character, admit the noun affixes. Verbs terminating in an assertive affix of tense, are capable of being used in the same manner, but the termination သည် or သော is, in some cases, superadded to qualify them for the substantive construction.

Examples.

သွားသည်မှန်သည် or သွားသည်ကားမှန်သည်, *it is right or true that he goes.*

သွားသည်နောက်မှ (နောက် being a verb,) or သွားသည်နောက်, *after he goes.*

သွားသည်ကိုသိသည်, *he knows that he goes.*

သွားသည်တိုင်အောင်, (ကို or သို့ understood,) *until he goes.*

သွားသည်၏အတိုင်း or သွားသည်အတိုင်း, *according as he goes.* N. B. When verbs are constructed with a following noun, the possessive affix ၏ is commonly omitted, as သွားသည်အရပ်, *the place of going, or the place where he goes*, သွားသည်အခါ, *the time of going, or when he goes*; သွားသည်အစဉ်, *while he goes*; သွားသည်အကြောင်း, *the reason of going*; သွားသည်နည်းတူ, *in the same manner as he goes*; သွားသောအားဖြင့်, *by means of going, &c.*

သွားအံ့သောငှါ, (with the assertive future affix,) *in order to go.*

သွားသောကြောင့်, *because he goes.*

သွားသည်ရှိ, ditto,—colloquial.

သွားသဖြင့်, *by means of going, when he goes.*

သွားသည်နှင့်, *with going, when he goes.*
 သွားသည်နှင့်အညီ, *in accordance with the going.*
 သွားသည်တွင်, နှို, or ဌာ, *in going, while he goes.*
 သွားသည်က, or ဌာ, *from going.*
 သွားသကဲ့သို့, *like as he goes.*
 သွားသောသဖွယ်, *ditto.*
 သွားသည်လို, *ditto.*
 သွားသည်လိုလို, *a little like, &c.*

VERBAL NOUNS.

When a verb used substantively, and connected, by the affix ငါ, with a following noun, whose initial is a syllabic အ, drops both the noun affix, and the verbal, and takes the noun into union with itself, by rejecting or modifying the initial letter, the abbreviated compound becomes a verbal noun of the same import as the original clause, thus သွားသည်ငါအခါ becomes သွားခါ, *the time of going*; နေသည်ငါအစည်, နေစည်, *while remaining*; ပြောသည်ငါအစ, ပြောစ, *the beginning of speaking.*

Several classes of verbal nouns, on account of their frequent occurrence, deserve particular mention.

1. The verbal in ခြင်း, from အခြင်း, *an act, deed*, denotes action or being, in the abstract, as သွားခြင်း, *going*, ကောင်းခြင်း, *being good*.

2. The verbal in ရ, from အရာ, *a thing, subject, matter*, denotes the object of an action, or the place, where a thing is, or is done, as နှစ်သက်ရာ, *an object of love*; နေရာ, *a remaining place*; စွန့်ပြစ်ရာ, *a place of throwing away*.

3. The verbal in ရ, from အလျှာ or အလျှာ, *what is for*, commonly written စရာ, the verbal in မှီ or ဘို့, from အဖို့, *a portion*, and the verbal in ရန် (from ရန်သည်, *to appropriate*,) denote what is for some purpose, as စားစရာ, *what is for eating*, or *to be eaten*; ကြည့်ဘို့, *what is to be looked at*; ပြုရန်, *what is to be done*.

4. The verbal in ဖွယ် or ဘွယ်, sometimes ဝ ချင်ဘွယ်, from အဖွယ်, *what is suitable*, denotes what is fit for, adapted to, or worthy of some use or purpose, as စားဘွယ်, *what is good to eat, an eatable*; အံ့ဘွယ်, *what is wonderful*; ချစ်စချစ်ဘွယ်, *what is lovely*. But this verbal seems frequently to partake of the nature of an adjective.

N. B. The terminations ခမန်း or ဝမန်း, according to one acceptance, ထိ, ခထိ and ထိထိ

are of similar import with the termination ဖွယ်, but used in a bad sense only. Several of these are sometimes combined, as ရွံ့ဝဝိ, (ဝ euphonic,) ရွံ့ဝဖွယ်ဝိ, ရွံ့ဖွယ်ဝိမနိုး, *what is disgusting.*

The terminations မနိုး, according to another acceptation, ဘိနိုး or ဘနိုး, and မတတ် form verbals denoting nearness of accomplishment, occasionally taking လှ before them, as လောင်ခမနိုး or လောင်လှမနိုး, *what is near burning*; မြင်လှမတတ်, *what is near sinking*; ကုန်မတတ်, *nearly the whole.*

The termination ခိုး, ခိုးခိုး, or ဝခိုး, followed by a verb expressive of opinion, denotes what is likely to take place, sometimes admitting an affix of tense between itself and the root, as သဘော့ရောက်ခိုးခိုးထင်သည်, or ရောက်မည်ခိုးခိုးထင်သည်, *he thinks that the ship will probably arrive.*

5. There are several other verbals, formed from nouns, which being obsolete, or never occurring in their full form, or in any other connection, cannot be so satisfactorily analyzed, as most of the preceding; thus the verbal in ဝနိုး, perhaps from အဝနိုး, *time being*, denotes the

time of action or being, as သွားတုန်းတွင် or သွားတုန်းခါ, equivalent to သွားစဉ်တွင်, or သွားစဉ်အခါ, *the time of going, while going.*

The verbal in ရုံ, perhaps from အရုံ, *just so much and no more*, confines the action or being to what is expressed by the root, as ပြောရုံပြီသည်, or ပြောရုံမျှပြီသည်, *he just speaks, i. e. does no more than speaking.*

The particle ကာ is of somewhat similar import with ရုံ, as ရိပ်ကာပြောသည်, *he speaks allusively merely*; ပြောကာမျှအားဖြင့်, *by means of speaking merely.*

The verbal formative မှန်း, from မှန်, *to be right, true*, is used chiefly in negative sentences, as ဧရာဝတီမှန်းကိုမသိ, or ဧရာဝတီမှန်းမသိ, *(he) knows not the fact of the arrival.* It is sometimes used without a verbal root, as ဘုရားမှန်းမသိ။ တရားမှန်းမသိ, *(he) knows nothing about God or religion.*

6. Beside verbal nouns formed from verbs used substantively, there is another kind which may be termed the honorific verbal, formed by combining the verbal root with the adjective ငတိ. This verbal, followed by the verb မူသည်, *to do, perform*, is always used instead of the simple verb,

in speaking becomingly of deities, kings, or any exalted personages, as မိန့်တော်မူသည်, (*the deity or king*) *speaks*, literally, *does divine or royal speaking*, မိန့်တော်မမူ, *he speaks not*.

Most verbal nouns retain the same power of government as their verbs, that is, cause the preceding noun to take the same affix, as their verbs do, as ဇာတ်ကိုဟောစပြုသည်, *he makes a beginning of rehearsing the zat*, ဇာတ်ကိုဟောတော်မူသည်, *he rehearses the zat*, or *he does rehearsing the zat*; but some, particularly the verbal in ဖြင်း, govern the preceding noun in the possessive, as ဇာတ်၏ဟောဖြင်း, *the rehearsing of the zat*.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs are of nine kinds, viz:—

1. Adverbs proper, as ဇကုန့်, *certainly*, အလကား, *in vain*, လားလား, an intensive before a negative, as လားလားမပြော, *he says nothing at all*, ခပ်, *rather*, prefixed to adjectives, formed from verbal roots by reduplication.

2. Pronominal adjectives used to modify a following verb, as အဘယ်သို့နေသနည်း, *how does (he) remain?* ထိုသို့နေသည်, *(he) remains thus*; or combined with a secondary noun and similarly

applied, as အဝယ်လောက်ကြီးသနည်း; *how large is (it)?* သင့်ကလောက်, properly သင့်ခန့်လောက် ကြီးသည်, *(it) is so large. How? in what manner?* and thus, in this manner, are also expressed, by combining pronominals, lightly accented, with နှလံ, *manner*, as ဘဲနှလံ, *how?* သည့်နှလံ, *thus*.

3. Adverbs formed from simple or compound verbs:—

(1) from simple verbs—

- by prefixing အ, as အလွန်ကြီးသည်, *to be very great*, အလျင်သွား, *go quick*;
- by affixing ဝှာ, as ကောင်းဝှာ, *well*;
- by reduplication, as ကောင်းကောင်း, *well*;
- by reduplication, with အ or ဝှာ prefixed, as အပြားပြား, *variously*, တလဲလဲ, *by turns*;
- by reduplication, with အ prefixed to each member, as အသီးအသီး, *separately*;

(2) from compound verbs—

- by affixing ဝှာ, as ကောင်းမြတ်ဝှာ, *excellently*;
- by prefixing အ to each member, as အကွပ်အညွှပ်, *penally, by way of punishment*;
- by prefixing အ to the first member, and ဝှာ

- to the latter, as အဆောတလျင်, *quickly*, အ
မြတ်တနိုး, *affectionately* ;
- by prefixing အ or တ to the first, and redupli-
cating the latter, as အလျင်မြန်မြန်, *fast*, တ
စိုးရိမ်ရိမ်, *anxiously* ;
- by prefixing အ to the first, and တ to the lat-
ter reduplicated, as အပွေးတကြိုင်ကြိုင်, *fra-*
grantly ;
- by reduplicating both members, as ထူးထူး
ဆန်းဆန်း, *extraordinarily* ;
- by prefixing အ or တ to each member redup-
licated, as အထူးထူးအဆန်းဆန်း, ditto, တ
လည်လည်တဝိုက်ဝိုက်, *circuitously* ;
- by prefixing က or ဝ (pron. ဝ and ဗ) to each
member, as ကရောတ်ကရက်, *disorderly*, ဖ
ရုန်းပရင်း, *tumultuously*.

Under this head, may be classed a few of ano-
malous construction, made up in imitation of some
of the above forms, as အမှတ်တမဲ့, *without notice*,
အပိုးတရ, *as having power*, ကြောက်လန့်တကြား,
frightedly, အကျွေးအငမ်း *in expectance of pay-*
ment ; also a few formed from negatives, by affix-
ing chiming increments, as မကောင်းတရောင်း,
not well, မထွတ်မ, *not handsome, not agreeable*.

4. Adverbs formed from verbal roots, by reduplication, prefixing the negative မ to the first member, and တ to the second, thus intending to convey both the ideas of affirming and denying, as မလောက်တလောက်, *just enough and hardly that*, မရှိတရှိ, *just reaching and yet not quite reaching*.

5. Adverbs formed from a certain class of compound verbs, by affixing ခတ်, or ဆန်, or ဆန်ခတ်, denoting collision, as ရောက်ရက်ခတ်ပြုသည်, *to behave disorderly*, ရုန်းရင်းဆန်ခတ်ပြုသည်, *to make a disturbance*.

6. Adverbs formed from nouns by reduplication, dropping the syllabic အ, in the latter member, if it is the initial of the noun, and prefixing it to the former member, if the noun begins with a consonant, as အခါခါ, *repeatedly*, from အခါ, *a time*; အထိုလို, *of one's own accord*, from အလို, *will, pleasure*; အသောင်းသောင်း, *tens of thousands*, from အသောင်း, *ten thousand*; အပြည်ပြည်, *of various countries*, or *from country to country*, from ပြည်, *a country*.

N. B. Adverbs formed from verbs or nouns are sometimes used adjectively, as အပြားပြား

သောအကြောင်းတို့, *various reasons*, အပြည်ပြည်
သောမင်းတို့, *kings of various countries*.

7. Adverbs formed from nouns, beginning with a syllabic အ, by dropping the အ, prefixing တ, *one*, and affixing တည်း, *only*, as တညီတည်း, *even, all together*, from အညီ, *evenness, uniformity*.

8. Incomplete clauses, as အကယ်၍ *certainly*, for အကယ်ဖြစ်၍; အထူးသဖြင့်, *exceedingly*, for အထူးဖြစ်သဖြင့်.

9. Adverbial affixes, as follows:—

ချည်း, *only, merely, nothing but*, as လူတို့ချည်း;
men only, nothing but men, သွားသည်ချည်း; *he only goes, does nothing but go*.

စင်, *even, slightly emphatic*.

စီ, *each*, as တယောက်စီ, *each one*, ကိုယ်စီ, *ditto*;
apiece, as တချစ်, *one apiece*.

တစေ, *same as* ချည်း.

တည်း, *used to designate an object with some particularity*, as မိမိသားငယ်ကိုတည်းလေးသင့်, *he gives to his youngest son,—particularly—*
or in distinction from the others;—in this sense, used frequently, in connection with ဟူသော,
or ဟု, *after a word explanatory of a subse-*

quent word, as ကောင်းမှုတည်းဟူသောမျိုးစေ့, *seed-grain, which means merit*, မောင်လောက်တည်းဟု အမည်ရှိသည်, *he has the name of Mounng Louk*;—used also, in asking questions, to designate the point on which the question turns, and frequently repeated after those words or clauses, in successive questions, which are intended to be set adversatively, as အသီးဧကိုင်တည်းစားထိုသလော။ အသီးပူကိုတည်းစားလိုသလော, *do you wish to eat cold fruit or hot?* ငါ၌ အပြစ်ရှိ၍တည်း နှစ်လုံးမသာဂြိတော်မူသလော။ ကိုယ်ထော်၌တစ်ခုတစ်ခုပျိုးရိပ်ဘွယ်ရှိ၍တည်း နှစ်လုံးမသာဂြိတော်မူသလော, *is thy mind distressed, because there is some fault in me, or because there is some cause of concern in thee?*

ပင်, *even*, slightly emphatic.

ဘက်, ditto,—colloquial.

မျှ, (from အမျှ, *as much as*,) frequently pron. မှ, used as an intensive, in negative sentences, as ဘယ်သူမျှမရှိ, *there is not so much as one person*, or *there is not even one person*; ဘာဟာထိမျှမရ, or briefly ဘာမှမရ, (*he*) *obtains nothing at all*; ရောက်သည်ကိုမျှမသိ, (*he*) *knows not even of the arrival*; sometimes expletive,

as ရုန်းရင်းခတ်မှုပြုသည်, *to make a disturbance.*

ထည်း, *also*; sometimes used familiarly for the continuative affix လျှင်.

ထည်းကောင်း, *both—and*, placed after other affixes, and repeated at the close of successive clauses, as ငကိုရင်ငသားကိုရင်မြင်သည်, *he sees both me and my son*; in judicial language, equivalent to the pronominal adjective ထို, *that*, as ရင်နေ့, *that day*, ရင်နည်း, *in the same manner.*

လျှင်, distributive, as တလလျှင်တတင်း, *a basket a month*; sometimes definitive or emphatic.

သာ, *only.*

Verbal affixes are used adverbially, when placed after an adverbial or noun affix. The same is true of noun affixes, when placed after a verbal or adverbial affix.

The noun affix ကာ: is sometimes used emphatically after another noun affix, as အရှိက်ကိုကာ: ခံနိုင်ပါသလော, *can you indeed bear the beating?* also repeated after successive clauses, intended to be set adversatively, as မြေအပြင်၌ကာ: မြင်သာသည်။ ရေထဲ၌ကာ: မမြင်နိုင်, *on the land, it is easy to see; in the water, we cannot see.*

INTERJECTIONS.

A few of the most common are as follows:—

အညှိ, *eh!* expressive of pain.

အမယ်, အမယ်လေး, အမယ်ကြီးလေး, *mother!* denoting surprize or distress.

အလယ်, အလယ်လေး, *alas!* expressive of pain.

အထို, အထိုလေး, *oh! alas!* denoting sorrow or distress.

အိမ်, pron. *eh, yes!* expressive of assent.

အေ, *don't*, disapprobatory—prohibitive.

အေဟေ, *aa haa!* contemptuous.

အေး, အေးအေး, *yes!*

ဆဲ, ဆဲဆဲ, *that's right.*

အော *o!* of various applications.

အောအော, *o!* expressive of satisfaction.

အော်, *oh!*

အို, *o!* vocative, or indicative of pain.

ယော, *there now!* expressive of disapprobation.

ယော့, *here! take it!*

လာလား, threatening.

ဝယ်, *wonderful!* rather ironical or disapprobatory.

ဝာရ, *well done!*

ဟေ, *haa!* a familiar vocative, rather disrespectful.

ဟော, *there!* pointing to an object.

APPENDIX.

NUMERALS.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
တစ်, or တ, ၁, <i>one</i> ,	ပဌမ <i>first</i> ,
နှစ်, ၂, <i>two</i> ,	ဒုတိယ, <i>second</i> ,
သုံး, ၃, <i>three</i> ,	တတိယ, <i>third</i> ,
လေး, ၄, <i>four</i> ,	စတုတ္ထ, <i>fourth</i> ,
ငါး, ၅, <i>five</i> ,	ပဉ္စမ, <i>fifth</i> ,
ချောက်, ၆, <i>six</i> ,	ဆဌမ, <i>sixth</i> ,
ခုနစ်, ၇, <i>seven</i> ,	သတ္တမ, <i>seventh</i> ,
ရှစ်, ၈, <i>eight</i> ,	အဋ္ဌမ, <i>eighth</i> ,
ကိုး, ၉, <i>nine</i> ,	နဝမ, <i>ninth</i> ,
တဆယ်, ၁၀, <i>ten</i> ,	ဒဿမ, <i>tenth</i> ,
တဆယ်တစ်, ၁၁, <i>eleven</i> ,	ဧကဒသမ, <i>eleventh</i> ,
တဆယ်နှစ်, ၁၂, <i>twelve</i> , &c.	ရွှိဒသမ, <i>twelfth</i> .
နှစ်ဆယ်, ၂၀, <i>twenty</i> ,	
သုံးဆယ်, ၃၀, <i>thirty</i> , &c.	
တရာ, ၁၀၀, <i>one hundred</i> ,	
တထောင်, ၁၀၀၀, <i>one thousand</i> ,	
တသောင်း, ၁၀၀၀၀, <i>ten thousand</i> ,	
တသိန်း, ၁၀၀၀၀၀, <i>one hundred thousand</i> ,	
တသန်း, ၁၀၀၀၀၀၀, <i>one million</i> ,	
တကုဋေ, ၁၀၀၀၀၀၀၀, <i>ten million</i> .	

One half is expressed by တဝက်, placed after the noun of dimension or quantity, as ယူဇနာတဝက်, *half a yoozana*; one and a half, two and a half, &c. by တ, နှစ်, &c. placed before, and ခွဲ after, as တယူဇနာခွဲ, *one yoozana and a half*, နှစ်ယူဇနာခွဲ, *two yoozanas and a half*, &c. One and a quarter, &c. is expressed by prefixing တ, &c. and affixing တစ်ဝက်, connected to the noun, by နှင့်, as တယူဇနာတစ်ဝက်, *one yoozana and a quarter*, &c. All fractions, except one half, are commonly expressed by the help of အစု, *a collection*; thus သုံးစုတွင်တစု, *one third*, လေးစုတွင်တစု, *one quarter*, ငါးစုတွင်သုံးစု, *three fifths*.

TIME.

The true epoch of Burman time is the annihilation of Gaudama, the last Boodh or deity, which is placed five hundred and forty-four years before Christ; but the vulgar epoch is placed eleven hundred and eighty-two years later, or six hundred and thirty-eight years after Christ.

Time is measured by lunar months, consisting of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately. Twelve lunar months make a common year, and every

third year admits an intercalary month of thirty days. The names of the months are as follows:—

ထံကူး, <i>April</i> , (nearly,)	သတင်းကျွတ်, <i>October</i> ,
ကဆုန်, <i>May</i> ,	တန်ဆောင်မုန်း, <i>Nov'.</i>
နယုန်, <i>June</i> ,	နတ်တော်, <i>December</i> ,
ဝါဆို, <i>July</i> ,	ပြာသိုလ်, <i>January</i> ,
ဝါခေါင်, <i>August</i> ,	တပို့တွဲ, <i>February</i> ,
တော်သလင်း, <i>September</i> ,	တပေါင်း, <i>March</i> .

ထံကူး consists of twenty-nine days, ကဆုန် of thirty, and so on. In leap-year, the month ဝါဆို is repeated, under the name of ဒုတိယဝါဆို, *second July*.

A month is distinguished into two parts, the waxing, ဝသန်း, and the wane, လပြည့်ကျော်. The full moon, လပြည့်, falls on the fifteenth of the waxing, after which a new count of days begins, and the change or disappearing of the moon, လကွယ်, falls on the fourteenth or fifteenth of the wane.

The days of worship are the eighth of the waxing, the full, the eighth of the wane, and the change.

Time is also divided into weeks, or periods of seven days, which are, of course, independent of

the lunar arrangement, and follow the same order, that obtains in all other parts of the world, viz.

တနင်္ဂနွေ, *Sunday*, ကြာသပတေး, *Thursday*,
 တနင်္လာ, *Monday*, သောကြာ, *Friday*,
 အင်္ဂါ, *Tuesday*, ဓနု, *Saturday*,
 ဗုဒ္ဓဟူး, *Wednesday*.

The day and the night are each divided into four periods, which as they terminate, are designated by their appropriate beat of drum. The single beat, တချက်တီး, accords with 9 o'clock, morning or evening; the double beat, နှစ်ချက်တီး, accords with 12 o'clock; the triple beat, သုံးချက်တီး, with 3 o'clock; and the quadruple beat, လေးချက်တီး, with 6 o'clock.

A natural day is also divided into sixty equal parts, called နာရီ, which are again subject to various subdivisions, seldom used but in astrological works.

WEIGHTS.

ချင်ရွေး, the seed of the abrus precatorius, marked (ငဝ), as ငွေ, တရွေး.

ရွေးကြီး, the seed of the adenanthera pavonina, double the weight of the above, marked the same.

- 8 ချင်ရွေး, or 4 ရွေးကြီး make one ဝဲ great, marked ('), as ဝဲ, တဝဲ.
- 6 ချင်ရွေး, or 3 ရွေးကြီး make one ဝဲ small, marked the same.
- 4 ဝဲ great, or 5 ဝဲ small make one မတ်, marked (°), as ဝဲ, တမတ်.
- 4 မတ် make one ကျပ်, marked (°), as မိ, တကျပ်.
- 100 ကျပ် make one ပိဿာ, marked (°), or (၂), as မိ, or ဘိ, တပိဿာ.

N. B. The term အခွက် is substituted for ပိဿာ, in connection with any capital number above ten, as အခွက်နှစ်ဆယ် for ပိဿာနှစ်ဆယ်, *twenty pikthahs*. *Ten pikthahs* is written အခွက်တဆယ်, or ဆယ်ပိဿာ.

Also,

- 2 ဝဲ great make one မူး great, marked (||), as ခု တမူး.
- 8 မူး great make one ကျပ်.
- 2 ဝဲ small make one မူး small, marked as above.
- 10 မူး small make one ကျပ်.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

အသပ် or ထက်သပ်, *a finger's breadth*, marked (°), as ဝဲ, တသပ်.

8 သပ်	make one မိုတ်, marked (°), as 3.
12 သပ်	one ထွာ, marked (၂), as ၁၂.
2 ထွာ	one တောင်, marked (°), as ၆.
4 တောင်	one ယံ.
7 တောင်	one တာ, marked (၂), as ၁၂.
1000 တာ	one ယိုင်.
6400 တာ	one ယူဇနာ.

Also,

20 တာ	make one ဥဿာ.
20 ဥဿာ	one ကောသ.
4 ကောသ	one ဂါရုတ်.
4 ဂါရုတ်	one ယူဇနာ.

N. B. According to the royal cubit, which measures 19 1-2 English inches, a yoozana is 13 1-2 English miles.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

ဝလလ်, or ကွန်းဝား, a *small measure*, marked (˘), as ၁, တဝလလ်.

4 ဝလလ်	make one ပြည်, marked (°), as ၆.
2 ပြည်	one ဝရွတ်.
2 ဝရွတ်	one မိတ်, marked (°), as 3.
2 မိတ်	one ခွဲ.
2 ခွဲ, or 16 ပြည်	one တင်း, marked (°), as ၆.

POSTSCRIPT.

Notwithstanding the notice in the preface, the work has been so long in passing through the press, that a great part has been re-written, The following *corrigenda* and *addenda* also have occurred:—

Page 8, line 10, for တဝံပု, read တဝံပူ.

10, 3, for ယပင်, —ယပင့်.

10 6, ditto.

15, 4, for သင်ဘော,—သင်းဘော.

16, 14, ditto.

23, 6, for ဝန်ကျင်း, —ဝန်းကျင်.

23, between ဟတ်လုံး and အညှိ, insert the following items:—

အဝား, *stead*; ကိုယ်ဝား, *instead of self*.

အတူ, *likeness*; ထိုနည်းတူ, *in like manner*.

အထောက်, *about so much*, (obsolete); ထူထောက်ကြီးသည်, *to be about as large as a man*.

အခန့်, *about so much*; တနှစ်ခန့်, *about a year*.

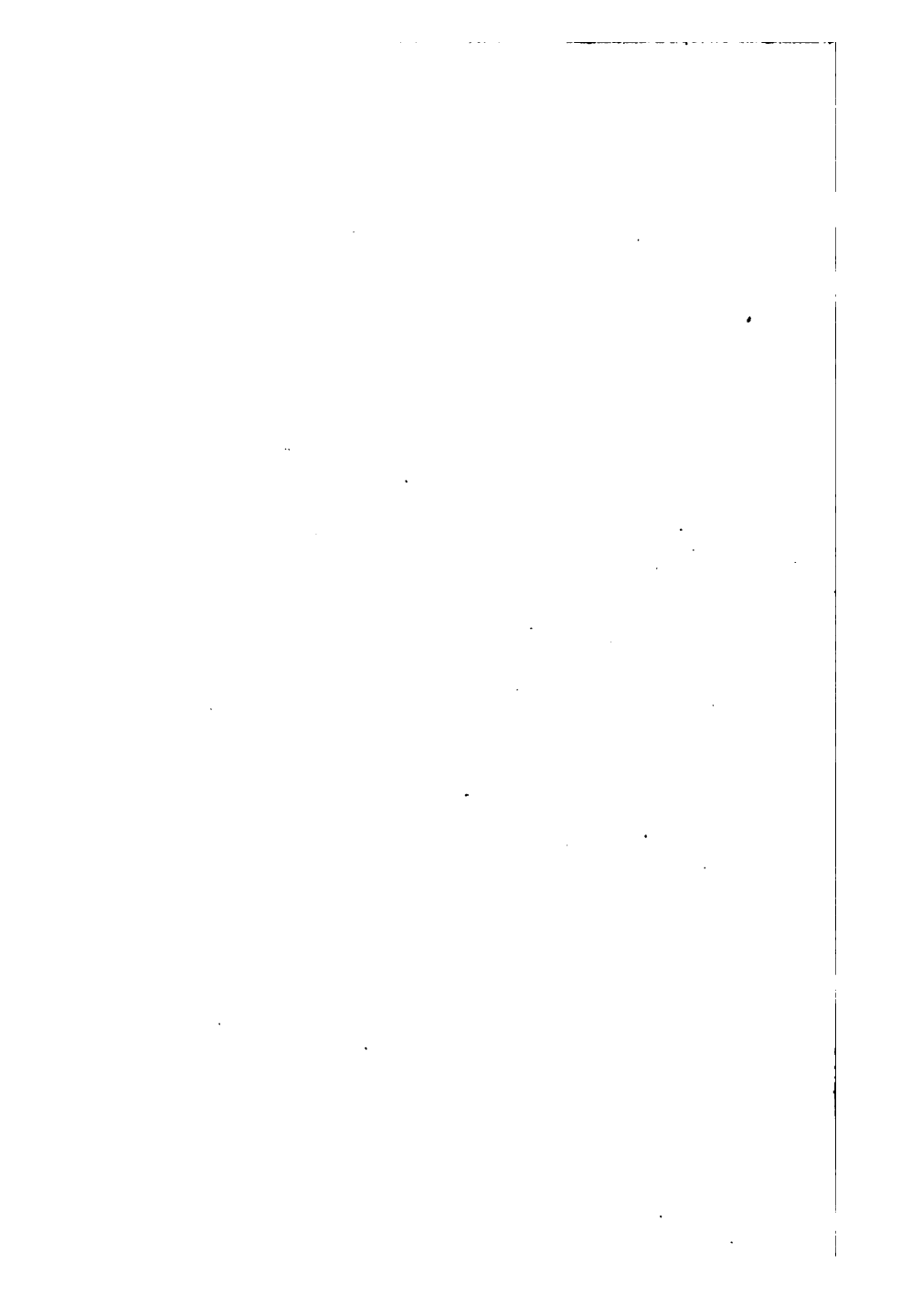
Page 24, line 19, for ကျန်တော်, read ကျွန်တော်.

Page 42, line 2, for ကတည်း, read သည်လို့.

Page 47, instead of the present definition of ဆိတ်, read thus:—

ဆိတ်, (from ဆိတ်, *to be still, quiet*,) *to be quiet, unmoved*, though the occasion calls for exertion, as နေဆိတ်သည်, *to remain unmoved*.







the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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